BY EXCLUSIVE OVERLAND EXPRESS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP LIBERTY, FROM LIVERPOOL.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

FROM EUROPE.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

Organization of a New Cabinet with Lord John Russell at its head.

VIRTUAL REPEAL OF THE CORN

Tremendous Excitement in England.

Further Prorogation of Parliament.

GREAT POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ministerial Crisis.

ADVANCE in AMERICAN COTTON. STATE OF THE CORN MARKET.

the Skimmer of the Seas, boarded the splendid ship at sea late on Saturday afternoon, obtained very late and highly important intelligence from her, and sent it by an extraordinary express to the office of the New York Herald. It reached us early yester-

The Liberty sailed from Liverpool on the 13th ult. and brings papers to that date.

the highest importance-of more consequence than

bert Peel-the organization of a new Cabinet by Lord John Russell, and the probable repeat of the

portant to the United States, in a commercial point of view, as well, perchance, as in a political aspect threw the whole English public into a state of the greatest excitement.

Its effect was tremendous. In addition to this, and as a necessary conse-

The effect that this news will have upon the rela tions between England and America cannot but be ost consequence. It may settle the Oregon

THE MESSAGE OF PRACE TO AMERICA.—An inquiry has been earnestly addressed to us from London, as to when

the most unqualified expressions of opinion that the leaders of the cabinet gained the unwilling compliance of the enly considerable dissentient. There can be no doubt that—what was all along to be apprehended—the representative-general of the Lords has since felt with returning anxiety the weight of the numerous proxies not less rashly undertaken than rashly confided to his care. The head of an aristocracy demands, it may easily be imagined, a little more time to act, if not to resolve. It is not, however, always possible to adjust the interests of a Cobinet, much less those of a nation, to the convenience, the dignity, or the humor of an individual. An obstinacy which is assumed with a less serious intention, may be maintained a day too long, to the ruin both of colleagues and cause. Meantime, whatever may happen, whoever may be in next month, very few hours can pass without proving to the nation the substantial truth of our first momentous announcement—viz., that the leaders of the cabinet were resolved upon proposing a total repeal of the corn laws. They were resolved to do this, or nothing—to repeal the corn-laws or be no ministers.—

If the duke sees peril in that measure, or feels reluctance to undertake it, he will have to realise the dangers and disagreeables on the other side of the scale—the dissolution of a rival, and in some respects a more suitable agency. He will be assured that his own punctilios, so far from impeding the measure, may perhaps only render it the first of a series still less to his taste and convenience. Whatever amount of distrust he may feel in his present (if not by this time his late) colleagues, he will be sonly too sure of the statesmen and the policy he will help to inaugurate in their stead. If he has not the heart to solicit the lords in behalf of friends, he will, nevertheless, not escape the still more arduous task of conducting his little aristocratical troop against the close and serried phalanx of an unanimous people, headed by inveterate foes.

[From the London Sur,

ous task of conducting his little aristocratical troop against the close and serried phalanx of an unanimous people, headed by inveterate foes.

[From the London Sun, Dec. 11.]

The Peel Cabinet, then, has come to its end. It has evidently died hard. It was imagined last week that the disease, which has proved fatal, had yielded to skilful treatment, and that the patient would make a new start with greater vigor than ever. But the disease is said to have returned with increased strength, and we have now to record the decease of the old lady, of whom, wishing, at so melancholy a moment, to say all the good that can be said of her, we are free to confess, that if her course has been tricky and tortuous, her tricks have been tricks to the few and benefits to the many, and that in her last moments, her better feelings are supposed to have been strenuously directed to a trick greater than any of her tricks, which would more than ever have exasperated her immediate friends, but for which all honest men would have blessed her.

Some say that the Duke of Wellington had yielded to Sir Robert Peel's desire to settle the corn law question, and has since revoked his consent; others that he had never yielded. Be this as it may, it is understood that the Duke of Wellington's oppenution has caused the resignation of Sir R. Peel and the break-up of the Cabinet.

We like to take a favorable view of men's conduct, and would fain hope that the Duke of Wellington's oppenution has been resisting, not the repeal of the corn laws, but the repeal of the corn laws by the Cabinet which set itself up to stand by them. Well authenticated rumor has ascribed to the Duke the expression of opinions which would show him to be quite aware that the corn laws cannot longer stand; but his high honor may shrink from being himself the man to do the deed. He may feel that the great influence which he wields in the House of Lords may be even more powerfully used, in support of others proposing the measure, than if it could be said that he has apostati

The Ministry of Sir Robert Peel has resigned. The Country at large may be startled by a circumstance so unexpected, but such is the fact. Yesterday morning the majority of the cabinet, comprising the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch. Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Mr. Goulburn, the Earl of Lincoln, and Mr. Sidney Herbert—in all, aine out of twelve or thirteen composing the entire

Mercuy of the 18th.—

Tux Messace or Peace ye Assessed to the melandon, as two been earnestly advessed to the melandon, as two been earnestly advessed to the melandon, as two been earnestly advessed to the melandon as two been earnestly advessed to the melandon assesses of peace, because no case can death of the melandon and the state of th

[From the London Standard, Dec. 11, P.M.]

As may be naturally supposed, the official announcement of the resignation of the whole of the members of the cabinet, in the Morning Herald, has produced a great sensation in the city, and has exclusively engrossed attention. All sorts of conjectures are hazarded respecting the result, but, as they are necessarily mere conjectures, it can serve no good purpose to repeat them. A report has, amongst others, been circulated within the last hour, that her Majesty has sent for Lord John Russell, but we have not been able to trace the rumor to any authentic source.

[From the London Herald, Dec. 12]

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[From the London Herald, Dec. 12]

The time for ascertaining the true causes of the late ministerial movement, has not yetarrived; but some reasons for the late change, so plausible, are in the mouths of most men, that we will venture upon stating one which, in our judgment, has the greatest appearance of probability. The mill owners of the Anti-Corn Law League have, it is said, resolved to make the corn laws the pretext for throwing out of employment some hundred thousand laborers for whom the emulation of their barbarous and frantic cupidity, during the last year or two, has really left in work. The mill owners of the League are beings capable of anything; and even without that necessity, which they have created by toiling men during excessive hours of labor, and draining the very life-blood of women and children, they would, if they could, without great loss, stop their works in order to carry a political object. They boast that they will do it in order to carry a repeal of the corn laws; and the boast, as we have before demonstrated more than once, may be credited, because they must do it. Their insatiable rapacity has anticipated the produce of two or three years manufactures by killing their fellow creatures with intolerable labor, and if only to get rid of the odium of their monstrous crimes, they would charge the distress that awaits the poor of the manufacturing districts upon Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights rather than own the truth and their own guilt. The corn laws, however, present a more obvious mark, as laws that interfere with their immediate gambling profits. They flatter themselves that they could empty their bursting warehouses in exchange for a large importation of foreign grain, and therefore it is that they have welcomed famine with a disgusting indecency of exultation, when they falsely hoped that a seaso

we own, see nothing to relieve the gloom created at home by the return of the Whigs to office.

(From the London Times, Dec. 12)

\* \* \* Sir Robert Peel has resigned, and Lord John Russell has been invited to form a new administration. Such is the sudden and strange event which has taken by surprise the whole political world; and such the verification, if not the fulfilment, of the intelligence which yesterday week astonished our readers. At that time another conclusion of the controversies which had evidently long harrassed the cabinet, was centificantly and justly expected. Sir Robert Peel had then gained over to a total repeal of the corn laws all his colleagues except three or four, with whose co-operation, if report speaks true, he might very well have dispensed. He had just won the reluctant assent of the Duke of Wellington, and his promise to propose the measure in the lords. It had also been settled to summon Parliament early in January for this purpose. Our readers then posseased an exact and literal transcript of the ministerial state and intentions. We had not even omitted to notice the "insignificant and doubtful" exceptions to the unanimity. Unless it had been possible to tell, not only what was in men's minds, but also what might possibly enter into them, we are convinced that not even the cabinet itself could have given a truer account of the state of affairs. Subsequently, however, to the date of our announcement the duke withdrew his assent, and joined the minority. The premier then felt that it was not his place, or perhaps in his power, to carry the measure. On Saturday, accordingly, Sir R. Peel informed the Queen of the difficulties in which he found himself, and tendered his resignation. Her Majeaty was pleased to express a great desire to retain his services, it it could be accommended to the services with the sea arranged. Sir

sand tenuered his resignation. Her Majesty was pleased to express a great desire to retain his services, if it could possibly be so arranged. Sir Robert Peel could suggest no alternative, and the Queen summoned Lord John Russell to her councils. On Wednesday the whole ministry resigned, and is now only holding office till Lord John Russell has selected a Government to supply its place.

From the Liverpeol Mail, Dec. 18.

That Sir Robert Peel has dedetermined at all hazards of honor and fame, violated pledges, and public and private engagements to those numerous supporters, who had raised him to the most elevated position in the country, we do not for an instant doubt. The right honorable baronet fell on his knees at the sound of Lord John Russell's puny trumpet, holding by the skirtsof Lord Morpeth, and imploring the mercy of Cobden, four cotton spinners, siz cotton weavers, three bleachers, and a brace of Quakers, manufacturers of small wares. The Cabinet had sod agreed to a repeal of the corn laws; hence the intended meeting of parliament, in the first week in January, was sever resolved upon; hence the intended meeting of parliament, in the first week in January, was sever resolved upon; hence the intumation of the repeal could soft earranged to appear in the Queen's speech from the throne; and hence the whole of the boasted priority of intelligence, which the Times laid claim to, was an impudent fubrication, concocted for a jobbing and dishonorable purpose, by some interested person whom the Times must know, and who, if it ever expects to redeem its lost character, must name and expose. To speculate upon the consequences of this unexpected resignation, in the absence of details, would be presumptious. All we shall say is that, if Sir Robert Peel, has committed himself to this wild design of breaking up the settled orders of society, convulsing national credit, paralysing the industry of the country, deteriorating the value of corn lands, and ruining nine-tenths of all the farmers in the United Kingdom, he w

suspicion and distrust have long been in the camp; some murmur, some storm, many are sick, and not a few disgusted.

What, then, is to be done? The old whig party, as Mr. Cayley has proved, will not support Lord John Russell. He has done much mischiel in his day, but he never committed so much upon himself, as he did by his recent declaration against all protective duties upon corn. Lord Morpeth has sold himself by means of a £5 note. The split, therefore, in the whig ranks, between those who have land, and those who are landless—between the well-fed and the hungry whig, is immense, and irreparable.

Our opinion is, judging by the obscure light in which the defection is yet placed, that a dissolution of Parliament must be the result, followed immediately by a general election. In this case the nation at large will be called upon to decide the great question at issue. Much inconvenience to many parties must ensue, particularly to those connected with railway bills; but we are far from believing that the inconvenience of delay for six or eight weeks, may not be salutary to the country generally.

The Once held.

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[From the Court Journal.]

The Queen held a court and privity council yesterday at Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief; Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Earl of Lincoln, Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests; and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary at War. At the council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 16th of December, unto Tuesday, the 30th of December. Mr. C. Greville was the Clerk of the Council in waiting. At the Country of State to the Home Department, and the Bishop of Norwich, Clerk of the Closet, assisted at the ceremony. The Earl of Warwick was the Lord in Waiting. Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lords Aberdeen, Stanley and Lincoln, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, gravelled from town to attend the council by a special train on the Southwestern railway. At Basingstoke the Duke of Wellington joined his colleagues. From Southampton the party was conveyed in the Fairy sream yacht to Cowes, arriving at Osborne house at five minutes past twelve o'clock. After the council the cabinet ministers left Osborne house together, with the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Oxford, and Mr. C. Greville, and were conveyed in the Fairy steam yacht to Southampton, where a special train was in readiness on the Southwestern railway. The party proceeded to Bashingstoke, where the Duke of Wellington alighted from the train; the other moblemen and gentlemen went to town, accomplishing the distance in one hour and fifty-taree minutes."

The New Ministry.

[From the London Sun, Dec. 11.]

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[From the London Sun, Dec. 11]

Immediately upon the refusal of the Duke of Wellington, on Friday last, to carry out what he had agreed to do—namely, to propose a repeal of the corn-laws in the House of Lords—it became apparent that resignation of office by Sir Robert Peel must follow. Lord John Russell was recommended to be sent for, and a messenger was dispatched on Saturday last to command his attendance at Osborne House. His arrival there was expected yesterday, and Sir Robert Peel expected to have met him. Sir Robert, however, returned last night without having seen Lord John. This morning Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel had an interview of an hour's duration, after which Lord John Russell left town for Cowes. He had an audience of her Majesty, and has returned to town this evening, having had full powers given him te form a Government. He has sent for Lord Palmerston, and is taking, it is believed, all the necessary steps to form an Administration.

[From the London Globe, Dac. 11]

Of the precise result of Lord John Russell's visit to Osborne House, little or nothing has yet transpired. Various rumors are of course afloat; but knowing that upon those points, on which our readers are most desirous of being informed, nothing can at present be known, we refrain from giving them currency. Upon one point, we can, however, speak with confidence. We have reason to believe that, notwithstanding the manifest difficulties which a single glance assured him must inevitably beset his path, Lord John Russell obeyed the summons of her Majesty with a determination to allow no considerations of a merely party nature to interfere with or limit the tender of his services to her Majesty with a determination to allow no considerations of a merely party nature to interfere with or limit the tender of his services to her Majesty with a determination to allow n

piacetister in a direct appeal to act with him, the responsibility will be cast without reserve upon the right shoulders.—
This will of course result in a direct appeal to the sense of the country; of the result of which, we can, in the present state of affairs, have no doubt.—
The circumstances under which the Peel Cabinet has been broken up—the state, present and prospective, of the country—and also a proper consideration of the personal tranquility of the Sovereign—conduce to urge the necessity of a speedy release from the state of uncertainty in which the late ministry has leitflyublic affairs.

It is evident that all announcements of new arrangements must, at present, be altogether premature. There has not been a moment's time to communicate with the former or probable parties to such arrangements. The crisis at which Lord John Russell is called upon to act is of no ordinary nature; and it is sally as he can fairly hope to carry the great question, which this predecessor fairly hands over to him to carry—that he can wisely determine to act at all. If industry and commerce have not overpowered the mere watchwords of sham Conservatism in the breasts of all interested in industry and commerce, as they have in the breast of the late Premier himsell—we had better run the gauntlet through the line of Dukes, and make up our minds to a stimulating course of curry-powder. That is our alternative to a Corn-law repealing government. Is it one that commends itself to Conservative interests amongst the cultivating or commercial middle classes that one grand governmental experiment has been tried, and has proved a failure. Sir Robert Peel has tried the experiment of making his old party strike into new ways. Beyond a limited point, they refuse to do so; and they turn round on him with some show of right, and much resentment of fortieted implied pledges. They thought they hire him to keep things in advance and the provided them to smooth necessary transitions. His sense of the mecasity of those transitions his retirement

of the whole of the arrangements of the last session of Parliament, respectively there is a possible self pending being upset by a dissolution.

Most gratifying is the assurance which we are able to offer to our friends, that notwithstanding those differences which rendered a dissolution of the cabinet unavoidable, there is not the slightest danger of any schiam in the great conservative party, or before the content of the cabinet unavoidable, there is not the slightest danger of any schiam in the great conservative party, or before the content of the property of the content of the property of the content of the property of the property of the present location of a repeal, or rather modification, of the cora laws. Upon this question, too, the difference is much less than has been supposed. It is, we believe, true that they of the property of the prop

The following is the most correct list of the new casinet:

First Lord of the Treasury. Lord J. Russell.
Lord Chancellor. Lord Cottenham.
Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Earl of Clarendon.
Secretary for the Colonies. Vicoust Palmerston.
Secretary for the Mome Depart.

ment. Marquis of Normanby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Baring.
President of the Council. Marquis of Lansdowne.
President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Labouchere.
Vice President. Mr. Sheil.
First Lord of the Admiralty Earl of Minto.
Lord Lleutenant of Ireland. Earl Fortescue.
First Commissioner of Woods
and Forests. Earl of Bessborough.

or of Mr. Cobden.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Dec. 12,]

In the present state of things, it would of course be premature to announce any arrangement as to the persons and places in the new Government.—
The following list(was, however, pretty generally credited last night in political circles.

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord John Russell.
Lord Chancellor—Lord Cottenham.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Lord Palmerston.

Secretary of State for the Home Department-Lord forpeth.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—Lord Grey.
Under Secretary for the Colonies—Mr Charles Buller
Chanceller of the Exchequer—Mr. Baring.
Attorney General—Sir T. Wilde.
Solicitor General—Mr. Dundas.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—The Marquis of Nor

Ambassedor at Paris—Lord Clarendon.

[From the London Sun, Dec. 11.]

Lord John Russell having undertaken the task of forming a new administration, is proceeding with all despatch in making his arrangements.

Lord Palmerston has been sent for, and will quickly arrive in London. To him the Foreign office will be confided.

Lord Normanby, in all probability, takes the Home office.

Lord Grey the Colonial office.

Mr. Baring resumes the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

Lord Morpeth may possibly go to Ireland (where

Lord Compbell the Chancellor of Ireland.

Lord Campbell the Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir Thomas Wilde and Mr. Jervis will be Attorate yand Solicitor Generals.

Lord Minto takes the Admiralty.

Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Hawes, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Tufnell, will form parts of the government.

Sir C. Napier and Admiral Dundas are to join the Admiralty Board.

Such are the so dits of the day.

It is understood that before Lord John Russell's departure he addressed communications to several of his fate colleagues, only one of whom, we believe, that Sir Robert Peel feels delighted at his freedom from the trammels of office, and from the disagreeables of the last twelve months. All the officials are busy packing up the papers, and leaving a clear board for the new administration.

As parts—and important parts, too—of the administration, public epinion points strongly to Mr. Cobdea and Mr. Villiers. No administration will be deemed complete in which the men of the people are not included. The Peel government, ever since its advent in 1841, has been compelled to court popular opinion; and to the necessity which Sir R. Peel felt of doing so still more, is the overthrow of the conservative party owing. Lord John Russell cannot forget tekat he owes to the free trade party, nor to teham he owes his return to power.

From the London Post, Dec. 12.]

What may be the tactics of the new Ministry seems a matter of considerable dubitation with the political public. A dissolution of Parliament was the first hing that suggested itself to people's minds, as the present House of Commons could hardly be expected to furnish the Whigs with a working majority; but against this measure it is urged that the most serious inconveniences to the public interest must necessarily follow on a dissolution. The locking-up, for so many weeks, of the capital deposited by projected railway companies, is mentioned as one point deserving of careful consideration; and another is, that many railway bills, that were not finish-ced last

fon, to consider the subject of the corn law, and as I am afraid that it will not be in my power to attend it, I address you for the purpose of conveying my opinions to my constituents.

For many years, both in office and as an independent member of parliament, I have opposed the laws which have regulated the admission of foreign corn into this country. It appeared to me that the principle of the sliding scale on which they were founded, was fraught with delusion to the landed interest which it professed to favor, while from its anti-commercial character it was most in jurious to the community at large. If a trade which is indispensable to the subsistence of the people is rendered by legislation expensive, hazardous, and uncertain, it is clear that all this additional peril and vexation must on the long run, be paid for by the people themselves. But we were assured that the scale had at last been so skilfully constructed, that it could never exclude the adequate supply of foreign corn when it was really wanted. The circumstances of the present asson furnish an additional proof of the futility and mischief of all these contrivances to supersed the steady and equable provision for our wants which commerce, when left to her own free action, can alone suitably afford to us. Wheat of a good quality is selling in Mark Lane at above seventy shillings a quarter. Scarcity is apprehended. Foreign nations are drawing their supplies from our warehouses. But the operation of the averages has been such that bonded grain is excluded from our markets by a probibitory duty.

In desiring the repeal of the existing law, I wished that a moderate fixed duty should be substituted for it, as the system upon which, under all the circumstances, I thought it expedient that the corn trade should for some time be conducted. I will not trouble you with all the arguments which induced me to prefer this course. It seemed to me to be most in accordance with that prudence and circumspection which become statesmen and parliaments when dealing w

I am, gentlemen, your very faithful servast.

H. LABOUCHERE.

The Ratiway Bubble.

[From the London Sun, Dec. 11]

The announcement of the Speaker's intention to authorise payment of railway deposits to the Account-General by instalments, has considerably allayed, as might have been expected, the anxiety about the transfer of the whole large sum which will have to be deposited by the applicants for bills in the next session. We take for granted that the bank directors, and leading bankers of, railway companies, who by concert may do much, will do their utmost to carry out beneficially this mode of payment by instalments. One instalment paid into the bank will be available to assist the bankers for payment of another instalment; or the investment in government securities of sums already paid to the credit of the Accountant-General, will tend to prevent depreciation of these securities, out of which companies may have to sell, for the transfer of a further sum.

While there is no doubt that the transfers by in-

which companies may have to sell, for the transfers of a further sum.

While there is no doubt that the transfers by instalments will be a very great relief, it is still much to be regretted that the interviews between the bankers and the Chanceller of the Exchequer have not yet resulted in an undertaking by the government to introduce, immediately on the meeting of Parliament, and carry, without delay, through all its stages, a short bill to allow the Accountant-General to receive government securities, as well as money, in payment of the deposits. This would set the public mind entirely at rest on this important question. There is, at least, a fortnight after the meeting of Parliament, in which to pass such a bill. Fourteen days from the first Friday after Parliament meets are allowed for presenting private petitions, and the required sum must be deposited before the petition is presented. Such a bill, introduced by the government, could meet with no opposition. Whatever opinion individuals may entertain of the character of the railway movement, every one must wish to diminish, if possible, its evil consequences; no one can wish to punish speculators, whether dishonest or honest, but footish, by producing a convulsion of the money market.

We hope that, it the government do not quickly promise to do what in them lies, the directors and bankers of leading railway companies will combine to press them to it. In a matter of this kind any additional day's suspense is a serious evil. Let the government make up its mind at once, and, without delay, declare it.

In the mean time, we end as we began, by saying

promise to do what in them fire, the directs and bankers of leading railway companies will combine to preas them to it. In a matter of this kind any additional day's suspense is a serious evil. Let the government make up its mind at once, and, without delay, declare it.

In the mean time, we end as we began, by saying that the Speaker's authority for payment by instalmenta, will do much good, and has already been felt beneficially. And we have a very strong belief that amalgamations and other causes will considerably reduce the sum to be deposited, and that the current calculation of thirty millions is to a great extent imaginary. A short time will show.

The Bank of England for the week ending on the 29th ultimo, gives the following changes, compared with the week ending on the 22d ultimo:—In the department of issue the notes had decreased £302,740, which had been effected by the abstraction of £281,950 of gold coin or gold bullion, and £20,790 of silver bullion. On the debit side of the banking department the the rest had decreased £37,783; the public deposits had increased £304,7418; the private or other deposits had increased £304,7418; the private or other deposits had decreased £31,504; and the seven day and other bills had decreased £18,015, making the total of the liabilities £35,508,300. On the credit side the government securities remained unaltered; the other securities had increased £416,664; the notes had decreased £14,040; and the gold and silver coin had decreased £219,132, which squared the account. The bullion in both departments of the bank had decreased £176,115.

There were rather more bills on Tuesday afternoon on some of the continental towns, but there are only some very light shades of difference in the rates of exchange. Amaterdam, three months, 12 & 3; s. Austrian, £6 & 5; Hamburg, 13 £21 £3; Paris, 25 £75 £21; Vienna, 10 6 7; Trieste, 10 7 7; Leghorn, 30 65 70; Madrid, 35 35; Cadiz, 36; Lisbon, 524; Oporto, 524;

Foreign Theatricals:

Miss Cushman and Surringham Knowles, whose great a